bere as comparatively small; and that the crash on ong mercantile bouses has extended into every braveh of trade and into the highest circles—surely indicates that the panic has done its worst. The mercantile community here appear to have molded their views upon the old adage that when things are at the worst they must mend; and hence the commercial and fanceial chaos which now reigns on the other side of the Atlant c is regarded with a species of strange calmness. It is somewhat enoughned passumed that, specie payments being now suspended in nearly all the leading scatters of commerce, and the necessary steps having been adopted for producing (in cases where it has not already been produced) legislative sanction to this ne, we state of things, gold will no longer be wanted by the United States; and that the remitances which threatend to seriously embarrase our money market will be checked. The relapse of moretary affairs into their material course will then, it is argued, be merely a question of time. Time, we admit, means everything in a panic, for time involves deliberate reflection, which can scarcely be coeristent with panic. But, while we also admit that the New-York banks, upon which the eyes of that country were fixed with such wrietful anxiety, could not under the circumstances and otherwise than they have now done, we would draw attention to a few features which strongly indicate the necessity of continued caution and extreme produce here.

In the first place, the suspension of specie payments

cate the necessity of continued caution and extreme praderee here.

In the first place, the suspension of specie payments by the banks is not general throughout the Union. Many still hold their ground, and if the ran on these continues, as is probable, the agitation of the public mird, together with the current of specie from other parts of the Union and from Europe, will be kept up. Then, again, there is not one central authority—as in Prance for instance—by which the suspension of specie payments can be at once enacted or legalized. The Legislature of each State must be convened for the purpose, and the delay which this process involves will tend greatly to prolong the distress and anxiety of the public. Moreover, great difficulty will arise in the movement of produce to the coast through the diversity of this legislative action. All these considerations tend to discourage the hope of a speedy recovery from the present unprecedentedly severe shock to considerce and credit.

heas tend to discourage the hope of a speedy recovery from the present unprecedentedly severe shock to condidere and credit.

There are many other considerations which militate egainst the idea that the drain of specie from Europe to America will at once cease. It is impossible to regard the position of commercial affairs in Canada without sympathy and anxiety. After a period of signal properity, the Canadian Provinces and the trial comes and the property and seriously affected by the prostration of credit in the neighboring States, and the trial comes apon them at a peculiarly inconvenient time, when the energies and resources of the young community should be absorbed in the transport of the crops eastward. Hitherto the Canadian community have stood their ground well, but it is obvious that, in face of the clouds which overhang them, they will have recourse to the mother country for assistance to the greatest possible extent. For instance, the Canadian banks, which have ef late with great prudence been engaged a quietly strengthening their position, will probably be compelled to draw further amounts of gold from Eugland. These institutions, it must be remembered, are intimately bound up with our home credit, and will receive energetic support ever should this course involve parties on this side in the risk of sacrifices.

It must also be remembered that the low prices of American railway and other securities will inevitably tempt for ther numerous investments on English account. When we see the stock of one of the most important railways in the country—the New-York and Erle—quoted in New-York as low as 8 per cent, it is natural that English holders should be induced to venture more money in the speculation, upon the principle of "averaging" the price of their aggregate investments. Moreover, imports of British goods into the Utited States are being discouraged, while every effort will be made to ship American produce hither, even at extraordinarily reduced prices. All this undoubtedly points to an attempt on t

TROOPS FOR INDIA. The following is a list of the troops which have been

	Calcut-	Cey-		Kar-	Mad
Date of arrival Total.	to.	ton.	, bay.	rahee.	TO.
Beptember 20 214	214	**	**	**	
Outober 1 300	309	**	**	**	**
Detober 15 1,906 Detober 17 288	124	1,782	**	**	**
Detoper 17 288	298	**	777490	**	**
October 20 1.235	3,845	890		***	**
Detober 30 2,628	479	1,544	4.6	*000	**
Total for Oct 8,757	5,006	3,721		**	
Kovember 1 3 495	1 284	1.629	4.0	632	**
November 5 879	879	**	255	6.0	
Kovember 10 2,700	904	840	400	1,066	**
November 12 1 633	1.639	4.0	2.4	-	
November 15 2.610	2,132	478		**	**
November 19 554		44	48	234	
November 10 1,216	++	278	938	7.0	
Rovember 21: 406	**	496		**	**
November 25 1,276	**	**	2.5	**	1,276
November 30 686	**	442	204	**	
Total for Nov. 15 115	6,782	8,598	1,542	1,922	1,276
December 1 354	0,100	11	354	.,	
December 5 459	**	**	201	4.0	25
December 10 1.758	4.6	607		1,151	
December 14 1,057		**	1,057	***	4.4
December 15 948	**		647	301	
December 20 693	185	**	300	206	
Becember 25 624	***	**	*	624	1.83
			-	2000	25
Total for Dec. 5,893	1,851	607	2,859	2,284	200
Jenuary 1 340	-	920	340	9167	22
Jenuary & 220		1850			14
Jenuary 15 140 Jenuary 20 220		144	**		22
January 20 220	(Married)	-	-	-	-
Total for Jan. 920		- 11.	340		50
Sept. till Jan. 20.50,899	12,217	7.921	4 431	4,206	2,11
Troops dispatched	by the	OAGLIST	d rout	•:	
	E. 117	**		118	- 1
	rt. 221	**			
October 14 224 R	E. 122		-	122	
Total for Oct 700	460	-	1	240	
Men en route from		lly acris	·4	31	500
				CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	-
Grand total	********	********	*******	34	

NEW-MARKET RACES-PRIORESS BEATEN.

From The London Times, Oct. 28. PMS CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES, of 25 sovereigns each; 10 for-felt, and 5 only if declared, &c.; with 100 added from the town race fund. Certain penalties for winners. The second to re-ceive 50 sovereigns onto the stakes. Cambridgeshire Course (1 mile 260 yards). 185 subs., 86 of whom declared. Mr. T. Parr's Odd Trick, by Keight-of-Hand, 3 years, 7 ston

Fordham). 1 John Scott's Mostferima, 3 years, 6 et 5 lb. (French)... 1 John Scott's Mostferima, 3 years, 6 et 12 lb. (including 3 lb.) The following also ran:

Mr. Morris's Artillery, 4 years, 7 st. 13 M. (Basham).

Gapt Christie's Kestrel, 4 years, 7 st. 9 M. (Flatman).

Baron Rothschild's Sydney, 3 years, 7 st. 5 M. (T. Harrison).

Mr. R. Ten Brocck's Prioress, 4 years, 7 st. (including 7 M. Mr. J. H. Smith's Whistling Willie, 6 years, 6 st. 13 fb. Mr R. H. Jones's Bashi-Basonk, 3 years, 6 st. 18 lb. (carried

, (Chariton).

. Simpson's Fright, 3 years, 6 st. 11 B. (Prior).

. J. H. Mossley's Bay Hüton, 4 years, 6 st. 10 S. (R Mr. Sowee's Bird-in-the-Hand, 3 years, 6 st. 10 ib. (Cross-

rell). Lord Londesborough's Rosa Bonheur, 3 years, 6 st. 10 (b., in-moding 3 fb. eatra (Bullock). Lord Londesborough's Ross Bonheur, 5 years, 6 st. 10 lb., in Boding 5 h. eatra (Bullock).

Mr. C. Capel's Frestbury, 4 years, 6 st. 10 lb. (Muagrove).

Mr. Coate's Fenny Gray, 5 years, 6 st. 5 lb. (Gremer).

Sit J. B. Mill's Gervs, 4 years 6 st. 5 lb. (Gremer).

Capt. Smith's El Hakim, 3 years, 6 st. 5 lb. (Gorsy).

Mr. Drinkald's M Dobber, 5 years, 6 st. 5 lb. (Gush).

Lord Witton's Feeping Tom. 5 years, 6 st. 7 lb. (Sush).

Lord Witton's Feeping Tom. 5 years, 6 st. 7 lb. (Eash).

Mr. A. Newman's Relapse, 5 years, 6 st. 5 lb. (Eavy).

Count F. Lagrange's Mademoleslie de Chantilly, 3 years, 6 st.

D. (Plumb).

Mr. R. Ten Brocck's Babylon, 3 years, 6 st. (Challoner). Mr. T. Chil's Singgard, 5 years, 6 st. (carried 6 st. 2 lb.) (J Mr. J Dixon's Dunboyre, S years, 5 et 10 lb. (Wynne). Mr. Payne's colt by Alarm-Piush, S years, 5 et 10 lb.

Mr. J Dixon's Dunboyre, S years, S et 10 lb. (Wynne).
Mr. Payne's colt by Alarm-Prush, S years, S et 10 lb. (Rayne's).
Mr. Rayne's Queen Bess, S years, S et 10 lb. (including \$1 is. extrs). (Pritchard).
Lord Angiesey's Tricolor, 2 years, S et 3 lb. (F. Adams).
Mr. Wirram's Cyrone, S years, S et 7 lb. (J Edwards).
Oapt. White's Gilliver, S years, S et 7 lb. (Perry).
Maj Davidson's Sweet William, S years, 7 et 4 lo. (Prime).
Beiting at Starting—T to 1 art. El Hakim, 9 to 1 art. Mexistence led Chantilly, 9 to 1 srt. Tricolor, 10 to 1 art. Mexistence 100 to 8 agt. Prioress. 13 to 1 agt. Odd Trick, 14 to 1 agt. Artillery, 17 to 1 agt. Fright, 20 to 1 agt. Whiteling Willie, 30 to 1 agt. R. Debler, S3 to 1 agt. Cyrene, S3 to 1 agt. Queen Bess, 25 to 1 agt. Plush colt, 33 to 1 agt. Bashi Basouk, 30 to 1 agt. Restre, 68 to 1 agt. Bashylon, 162 to 1 agt. Sannterec.
By 20 minutes to the appointed time (2 o'clock) the jockeys had weighed out, and the numbers of the competitors were announced in the ring. It was, however, about 20 minutes to 3 before the starter dropped his flag. The delay was caused principally by the "fractiousness" of Fanny Gray and the impatience of El Hakim. Fanny repeatedly lashed out with her hied legs, and once hit Tricolor and gave El Hakim a "stunser" on the head; the horse, however, did not seem affected by the kick. After much wheeling and tirning about, the signal was given and an admirable start affected. El Hakim and the Plush colt, who were slightly in advance when the flag fell, were the first off, but, on the horses getting into their stride, Madille, de Chantilly and Whistling, Willie—the latter, perhaps, with a slight lead—went to the front, closely followed by Peeping Tom, Queen Bess, Gilliver, Odd Trick, Morriseims, and Artillery, as Learly as could be defermined in the order named, with El Hakim, Piush

celt, Cerva, Tricolor, festrel, Ross Benheur, Samberer, Fright, M. De oler and Bird in the Head ranning nearly "lev" and at the head of a ruck which stretched me a long lice access the course. The foremest "eres maintained their relative positions to the Inke's stand, where the childing colors showed that the "tailing" had commenced. At that point a "crack of a whip" caused Whistling Willie to lay back his ears and stop as if he was shot, leaving Mader oiselfe de Chantilly with an undisonted lead: Artillery, Gilliver, Peeping Tom Queen Bess, and of zers who had shown prominently in the race, disappeared one by one from the front Cyrene, who had been hidden in the ruck, now coming to the front. Sannterer and Cyrene went on in close pursuit of Mademoiselle de Chantilly who was passed by Odd Trick midway between the Duke's stand and the winning chair; Mademoiselle, after running second for a few strides, gave way successively to Mostissims and Sunterer. From the time of Odd Trick's taking the lead, the result was scarcely in doubt. He had been "ridden" at the Duke's stand, but his jockey soon found that he had his opponents safe, and sending him aling, won easily by two lengths, Mostissims beating Saunterer by a neck only for second place; Cyrene was fourth, about three lengths from the third, and half a length in advance of Mademoiselle de Chantilly, who was fifth; Brd-in-the Hand was eith, Trichor leading the result of, which was widely scattered; Babylon who with his stable companion, Priorees, never showed in the race) was absolutely last.

MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH NEWS.

MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH NEWS. The Siamese Embassy, consisting of four Embassa dors and a numerous retinue, had arrived in Eagland

dors and a numerous retinue, had arrived in Eagland, and were attracting much attention.

Several shipwrecks had occurred on the eastern coast of England during the prevalence of heavy gales. The ship Ontario of Shields was lost, and 23 persons on board of her were drowned. No American versels appear to have suffered.

The morning of Tuesday, Nov. 3, had been finally fixed upon for the laune b of the Great Ewstern.

The Queen had formally approved of Mr. Wyman B. 8 Moor to be Consul-General in the British North American Provinces for the United States.

The Leeds Mrcury, in noticing the visit of the Hon. Charles Sumner to that place, says that Mr. Sumner's health has been very greatly restored, and that he will return to America is the steamer of the 7th of November, and be in his place in the Senate on the opening of Corgress.

lng of Corgress.
Sir W. Gore Onzely had received his credentials as Sir W. Gore Onzely had received his credentials as Washington, to consult with the American Government on Central Americas affairs generally.

FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent. Paris, Oct. 29, 1857.

Delhi is taken; the New-York banks bave suspended specie payments. These two facts, amplified with details and comments, are the stuple of news and the absorbing theme in conversation and the journals of Paris. Events occurring at the antipodes take rank in interest with, and even before, those happening under our eyes. Such token of the " solidarity" of the nations in modern times is, in itself, note-worthy. In the present case the sympathy is strong, for it is two-fold-moral and pecuniary. The news from the East cheers the English Exchange; the news from the West casts depressing gloom over it; the French sensibility of the Paris Bourse is correspondingly affected.

The febrile palpitations of the Paris Bourse are

also caused in large part by French internal pecuniary affections. Here, as in most other civilized countries, the revulsion has followed the industrial and financial exaggeration of the past few years. In Paris itself, however, the merchants are said not to feel the pressure so severely as in Havre, Rouen, Bordeaux and other provincial towns. Still. one large French house, dealing largely in dry goods with America, and one American house, have failed here this week. Others are trembling. Petitions from the Chambers of Commerce of Havre and other towns pray Government to order the Bank of France to suspend specie payments, and to give the notes of that institution forced legal currency. These petitions are quite generally approved by the commercial world in the Departments and in Paris. Private bankers, since the raising of the rates of discount by the Bank of France to 74 per cent-a rate never before demanded by that bank, and, prerate never before demanded by that bank, and, pre-viously to the modifications of its charter granted last year, in violation of the law on interest of 1807— —are requiring a repeal or modification of the said law, co that they may have the same privileges as the central Bank. It is said that Government will not grant the petitions of the Chambers of Com-merce, and shows itself unfavorable to the wishes of the private bankers. Its action, however, in reference to the suspension of specie payments and forced currency of bank notes, depends on the future increased severity or alleviation of the actual pressure. The equalization of the position of private bankers, who are for the most part, so far as lending merchants and the central Bank, with the position of the Bank of France, which, so long as the interest law of 1807 exists, is exceptional in its privilege, will very probably be the object of future onsideration by the Minister of Finance and the

Council of State.

After Delhi and finance—a long way after, longo intervallo, in real public interest—comes that interminable question of the Danubian Principalities. It is the publicists, rather than the public, who discuss it, not that they greatly care about it, but because it is always at hand—as we talk of the weather. It it is always at nand—as we talk of the weather. It is only noticeable—to private eyes—that the members of the Anti-Union party, England, Austria and Turkey, seem to maintain their position more boldly than they did a few weeks ago, when England, the head and front of it, was somewhat cowed by the dreadful news from India, and, therefore, the more succumbent to its Imperial ally, and sometime guest, Louis Napoleon. Austria, accordingly, plucks up again Napoleon. Astria, accordingly, pucks up again its bare like courage, and the poor Sultan, whose timidity is more excusable, takes again into his Cabinet Redshid Pasha, the ablest of Turkish states-men, and the fast friend of Stratford de Redelifie. The German journals claim that the Czar has suddenly, and since the famous conference of Stuttgart

perhaps at the immediately following conference
of Weimar—discovered the revolutionary character of the Unionist party in the Principalities, and re-linquished his Union policy. The new Paris Con-gress will probably meet next month to settle this question of Union. The very decided expression of pinion in its favor by the Principalities themselves will have, of course, but secondary weight in its de-cision. Another somewhat important question to be discussed on that occasion, will be the conduct of Austria, which has been and is doing its best to nullify the 15th article of the Treaty of Paris, guar-

anteeing the free navigation of the Danube.

In the Austrian Cabinet, the pressing question still is, shall the army be reduced? The condition still is, shall the army be reduced? The condition of her finances, getting voice through the Minister oft hat department, urgently, beseechingly cries Yes; the Minister of War and of the Interior, point ing to her well-armed neighbors and to Kungary and Lombardy, authoritatively shout, No! The Czar, meantime, safely and economically, has just decreed a large reduction—five eighths, i. e., 430 battalions of infantry. So the Berlin papers say. It is added, that this reduction is not a merely temporary measure, but is in consequence of a great permanent meditication of the Russian military sys-tem. It accords fully with the Czar's policy as revesied by his acceptance of peace on terms offered by the Allies. It is the sound niveteenth century policy—fifty years in advance of the old traditionsry policy of his father, the essential dogma of which is, that a country's strength lies in its indus-trial force, not in its military force. The king of spades is stronger than the king of clubs; now that vise calculation has taken the piece of blind senti-

wise calculation has taken the piece of blind sentiment, the king of hearts is an impossibility; the brightest diamonds of the crown, as Alexander seems to have wit enough to see, are the wealth of the people increased by fostering and protective laws.

In Prussia, official bulletins tell us that the old King is out of bedily danger and in the full eppyment of ill health. His brother, the Prince of Prussia, is now Regent. This Prince Frederick William Louis, 60 years old next March, is father of the Frederick William, heir apparent-to the Prussian throne, who is to marry next January the Prussian throne, who is to marry next January the

Princess Royal of England.

The Swiss elections of members of the Federal

Council, which took place within the week, have returned a large majority of Liberals. In Neuf-chatel, the Government Republicans carried everythirg before them.

The election of Deputies in Sardinis takes pisce
the 15th of the coming mouth.

Portions of that country, as well as some of the

Southern departments, have suffered soverely from inundations within the past fortnight. The yellow fever is raging at Lisbon. In Spain-but why say anything of the new ministry, in that chronically revolutionary country, which from the simple fact of its having been "constituted" almost ten days, is likely to be near its downfall?

To pass from modern politics to books. The transition is made easy by the "Gazette Nationale ou to Moniteur Universal of Saturday, Sept. 22, "1792—year 4 of Liberty and 1 of Equality," which lies before me. Here are pulities that are politics; a brawny political vitality, full of nervous force and muscle—tull, slas! of blood. I quote, from the news column of the day: "Yesterday all the ministers except M. Dantin, all the generals were the object of the satirical attacks of M. Marat; to-day it is M. Petien's manner of wearing his hair that offends him, and he sets forth his discontent with "this magistrate in a poster. We copied with a pencil the fellowing parsgraph which closes this new handbill: 'One reflection distresses me—
"that is, that all my effort sto cave the people will end in nothing unless we have a new insurrec-tion. After seeing what stuff the majesty of the deputies of the National Convention are made of, 'I despair of the public salvation. . . . O people of "I despire of the public salvation.... O people of "I despire of the public salvation.... O people of "babbers, if you only knew how to act!" Further on we have the report of the first day's proceedings of this same National Convention: its motions and counter motions, put by President Petion and recorded by the Girondin Secretary, among them this motion of M. Grégoire, at first "decreed by "acclamation, the whole assembly rising sponta-"neously," then passed by regular vote amid "the most fervent applause:" "The National Concention" decrees that royalty is abolished in France." Then "enter to the sound of martial music one hundred and fifty chasseurs, organized into a volunteer "company; they swear on their arms never to return that they have triumphed over all the enemies of "liberty and equality." They are harangued by President Pétion and swear again, and "offer by "spon'ancous movement two days of their pay" to "spon'ancous movement two days of their pay" to the public treasury, and defile away, out of the hall and off to the frontiers.

There is no other such record of the greatest

movement in modern European history as is to be read in this daily Moniteur. Not Michelet, with his lyric enthusiasm and ardent sympathy, not Carlyle, with his vigorous imagination reviving the past, re-produce "the very age and body of the time, his form and pressure," as it lies before us, caught in the very act, daguerreotyped as it were, in the pages of the Moniteur. This Moniteur is reprinted to-day, the very act, daguerrectyped as it were, in the pages of the Moniteur. This Moniteur is reprinted to-day, word for word, and published under circumstances worth the attention of all historical students and of all public libraries in America. The reprint of the Moniteur, in thirty-two double-columned large octavo volumes, may be now bought for 200 franca. But better than that is the édition populairs, which is now in course of publication. The type and form are the same as that in volumes; but this is issued in litraisons, at two sous each; each litraisons containing the matter of two numbers of the old son containing the matter of two numbers of the old Moniteur and, which is the novel feature, illustrated by a copy of some cotemporary engraving or sketch. The number from which I quoted above has a vigorous sketch, done on wood, of the interior of a revolutionary committee room. This telition pepulaire coming out as a serial, is so published that one subscribe for only a way of it as account the series. coming out as a serial, is so published that one subscribe for only so much of it as covers the period specially interesting to the subscriber. Thus, one may subscribe for the Constituent Assembly, for the Convention or for the Empire, if his studies have not led him to desire possession of the entire collection. A complete collection of the Monitar in its original form is difficult to procure—has become more difficult to procure since the recent fire in the Monitary effice—and costs about 1,500 francs.

Moniteur office—and costs about 1,500 francs.

The new book of the month which is making the as he better likes to sign himself, Charles Edmond. In all the noise about the work, there is some sense. In all the noise about the work, there is some sense.

M. Edmond's description of the voyage into the
Northern seas, on which the Emperor sent the
Prirce Napoleon, is quite as interesting as ordinary
books of travel in the mere matter of description.
Beside that, the writer is led to treat, at considerable length and with considerable learning and ingelength and with considerable learning and ingelength. ble length and with considerable learning and ingenuity, the past and present of Scandinavian nationality. Nothing is more natural than that an exided Pole and adopted Frenchman should present "Scandinavianism" in the most favorable light; but it is only justice to M. Edmond to say that if the light be colored by prejudice, it shines originally from a well-trimmed historical lamp. The solid value of the work is augmented by several appendices contributed by scientific members of the expedition, by a chart of the voyage, by a geological chart of feeland, and by a number of illustrative engravings after spirited designs taken on the spot by the after spirited designs taken on the spot by the seen, from what has just been said of this book, that as Louis the Fourteenth was a great book, that as Louis the Four-cand was great monarch by virtue of living cotemporaneously with Colbert and Louvois, with Fenelon and Moliere, with Bossuet and Lafontsine, ao Prince Napoleon becomes a noted traveler and observer, in Scotland, Norway, Iceland, Greenland and the Northern Seas, by vir-Iceland, Greenland and the Nothern Seas, by vir-tue of his traveling companions. Much is made be-fore the French public of his Highness's daring in navigating those dangerous ice-beset seas in the corvette Reine Hortense. The French public will, of course, never read the modest "Letters from "High Latitudes, being some modest account of a

voyage in the schooner yacht Foam, of 85 tune, to Iceland Jan Mayen and Spitzbergen, in 1856, by Lord Dufferein." Lord Dufferein sailed very quietly in his little pleasure yacht up to the island of Jan Mayen. The voyagers on board the Reine Hor-tense, so their chronicler tells us, after "recognizing the impossibility" of reaching that island, put

away for Greenland.

The Histoire de l'Empereur Nicholas (History of Emperor Nicholas), by Alphonse Balleydier, is an extravagantly laudatory account of the late Czer of all the Russias and his thirty years' reign. As for any "philosophy of history," these two octave volumes are worse than worthless; but they abound in entertaining anecdotes, and furnish enough facts and documents to enable the judicious reader to correct the constant error into which his devout aprit of here-worship draws the author.

I pass by several noteworthy recent issues of the

French press, to notice a very magnificent estude of the Arabian Nights, now "getting up" under the superintendence of that eminently "eminent publisher," the Shah of Persia. The Shah of Persia. as is generally unknown to the trade and bibliophiles, is a passionate amateur of Arabian call graphy and water-color painting. The truly bril-hant edition of the Arabian Nights, which he is now putting through the press at Teheran, will contain many tales and poems not included in for-mer copies. A number of illustrative paintings, by the first artists of the country, added to the ex-quisite beauty of the printed characters, will make this work a unique book in its kind. The artists under the personal direction of the Shah, have been at work on this edition for the last seven years. We occidentals may laugh at their composition and drawing, but Diaz himself might envy their coloring. Some notion of the spiender of the book may be suggested by the fact that its preparation has already cost in that country, where living is so cheap and money so dear, more than \$60,000.

Paris letters state that the question of a suspension Paris letter state has be described a suspension of specie payments by the Bank of France, in preference to an unlimited rise in the rate of discount, should offsire get worse, had been under discussion. The Government, it was said, had determined not to sand

on such a movement.

A reduction to the amount of thirtsen million france is demanded in the estimates of the War Office. Tois, ion in the army.

Gen. Cavaignest died very suddenly, of accurism of Gen. Cavaignest died very suddenly, of accuring the was to be buried at

Gen. Cavaigns died very suddenly, of assunsm'of the heart, while out abooting. He was to be buried at Paris on the 31st Oct.

The Monitour says there is an excess in the revenue for 1838 cf 48 000,000 frames.

The Futric announces that negotivious are going on between France and England for an exchange of terri-tory in It dia. It is proposed that: France should give up her possessions in Chanderagore to England, re-ceiving as an equivalent a portion of territory near Pondicherry.

SPAIN.

It is stated that a conference will probably be held R is stated that a converse will product it London about the 10th of November, with a 'dew to settle the existing differences between Mexico and Spain, and that the mediators England and France will probably be represented respectively by the Extlet Clarendon and Count de Persigny. But few diffi-

Per costra the Paris correspondent of The London Per contra the Paris correspondent of The London Times says that the negotiations will probably be carried on in Paris, and that Lord Claren ion is not likely to take part in the matter. He also says that Mexico agreed to accept the mediation on condition that M. Lafragua shall be previously received by the Court of Madrid in his official capacity.

The new Spanish Ministry is thus constituted: Martinez de la Rosa, Foreign Affairs: Joseph Cassas, Justice: Mon, Finance; Admiral Bustillo, Marine; Bermudez de Castro, Interior; Salaverria, Public works; Admiral Armero, War, with the Presidency of the Council.

The Marquis de Corbera is named Governor of

PRUSSIA.

On the 24th October in view of the continuance of the King's manady, the Prince of Prussia assumed the conduct of public affairs, in the name of the King, in virtue of a mandate signed by his Majesty on the pre-vious day. No changes whatever would be made in the ministry or policy of the Government. The King continues to improve in health both mentally and bodily.

ITALY.

The house of Balabio & Co. of Milan had failed, with liabilities estimated £300,000 sterling.

Heavy rains had caused serious floods in various parts of Italy. The railroads were badly damaged

parts of Ray. The rancous were using unlarged and travel for a time imposed.

Letters from Naples continue to complain of glaring Government outrages. In one of his communications, the correspondent of The London Times says: "On this extrance into office, the present excellent United his extrance into office, the present excellent United to the contract desired to States Minister had occasion to act very decidedly in behalf of United States citizens, and from that time to this he has never had the slightest cause of complaint, and American citizens are more respected here than the subjects of any Government."

PORTUGAL

The epidemic continued to prevail with great vio-lence at Liebon. At the latest dates the deaths num-bered 130 to 140 per day. Commerce was entirely Latest -Liebon dates to Oct. 26 say the fever was

SWITZERLAND.

The Swise elections had resulted largely in favor of the Liberals.

AUSTRIA.

Numerous additional failures had taken place in Vienna, but the Times correspondent in that city, un-der date Oct. 25, says "the money market is less agi-"tated, and it is believed that the worst of the crisis

RUSSIA.

It is stated that the Austrian Government have pro-tested against the fortifications erected by Russia at the entrance to the sea of Azoff.

SWEDEN.

The health of the King is said to be critical.

Cholera had begun to decline in Sweden. It is stated to have carried off 5,000 persons since its invasion.

DENMARK.

It is stated that the Prussian Government has in-structed its representative at the Federal Diet in Frankfert to lay the whole matter of the dispute with Denmark, in regard to the Duchy of Holstein, before that body, and to apply to the Austrian representative there for his cooperation in the affair.

TURKEY.

The first sitting of the Conference on the question of the Danubian Principalfiles it is expected will be held about the middle of November.

The Courrier de Constantinople announces that a

great financial operation is projected by the Tarkish Government with the Ottoman Bank, involving a loan of 200,000,000 frames at 10 per cent. A great storm had taken place in the Black Sea. Seven merchant vessels are reported lost.

CHINA.

The dates are Hong Kong Sept. 10; Shanghae,

Sept. 1.

The United States sloop-of-war Portamonth left Shanghae for Japan on the 26th of August. The sloop-of-war Levast remained at Hong Kong, and the steamer San Jacinto at Shanghae.

Shanghae. The American ship North Wind, bound from Foo-Chow to London with teas, had put into Hong Kong

The blockade of the Canton River was strictly

Meintained.

According to The Pekin Gazette, the policy of Yek, at Canton, had met with the approval of the Imperial Government.
The Russian war steamer America had arrived at

Shanghae, from the Ameor, with a Russian Admiral on board, who it is said was on a diplomatic mission. A french steamer and a gun-boat had proceeded to the Gulf of Tonquin in consequence of the ill treatment that some of the missionaries had met with in Coohin

The court martial on the officers of the lost steame Transit, resulted in the captain and master being se verely reprimanded.

letter from Hong Kong to The Times, says: A letter from Horg Kong to The Times, says:

"A short time since the Foo-Chow authorities agreed to take Mexican dollars at 2 per cent descount in payment for duties. They now object to receive them except at market value. The papers of American vessels are given up on proof that Mexican dollars have been tendered in payment of the duties. The British Consul requires that the authorities be satisfied. This difference gives a preference to American vessels."

fied. This difference gives a preference to American versels."

Lord Elgin was expected back at Hong Kong by the end of September; and, says the correspondent of The Daily News:

"About the same time we look for the advent of the Hon. Mr. Roed from the United States, and Baron Gros from France, when the three diplomatists will probably make a fair start for Pekin. It is said that the Emperor has intimated by the vermillion pencil that he knows what is going on, that he will not receive any embassy, and will leave the barbarians to do their best or worst." The same correspondent predicts a war in China on a large scale, and intimates that several Russian officers had arrived at Pekin, under pretext of being en route for the Amoor settlement.

settlement.

At Horg Kong, Sterling Exchange was quoted at 4/91 et 10. There had been a fair raquiry for imports. 1 unnage continued abundant. Rice had declined ma-At Sharghae the arrivals of Tea were small, and

At Sparguse the arriver of Lee were small, and prices had advanced 2 #3 tacle per picul. Silk unchanged Rice dull and lower. Exchange on England 6/8#6/9. Tunnage abundant. The rate to London was £3 10/ for Tea and £6 #£6 6/ for Silk. At Foo Chow great cagerness had been sho buyers to obtain Teas, and prices had gradual varced 2 w6 cents. Four vessels were on the for London at £4 freight.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Saturday, Oct. 31—a. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports an expectingly ful and depressed market, under the influence of monetary citionities, and any transactions that have taken place have been forced of at presular rates, showing a decline in American descriptings of fully 4d, and in some cases 14 Pt. The week's sakes foot up only 18,270 bales, including 1,600 to speculators, and 600 to exporters. The quotations are in many respects nominal, but at the decline submitted to there was on Friday decidedly more demand, and holders were not disposed to accept the lew rates previously current. The sales of the day were 400 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. New Orleans Fair is called. 14d. Middling. 9d. Modify. 9d. Middling. 9d. Middling. 9d. St. 6d. Name 1,14,000 bales, including 160,000 American. At Marchester business has been much depressed, but more considence is extraced at the close.

BREADSTUFFS. — Meissrs. Richardson, Spence & CO., Bigland, Aitya & Co. and others report a very doil market, at a decline of 4556d on Wheet, 2/291 (nominally) on Figure, and 6d. on Isolana Com. The quotations of Richardson, Spence & Co. are as follows: Figure Western Canal 27/428; Phi adelphis, and Baltimore. 29/430/; Ohio, 3//6301; red Whest 49476; white, 7/6386; mixed and yellow Corn 37/4376; white, 9/4316 or mothing doing in Beef 97 Preventions.—Little or nothing doing in Beef 97

PROVIDENT. - Little or nothing doing in Beef or respension of John Hely & Co., in the New-York and

AMERICAN SUCCRITIES — Messrs, Baring Bros. state that prices have been unsettled during the week and transactions limited. There has been a disposition to buy State Stocks, but at prices below those asted in the London market. Messrs Bell, Son & Co. report a continued active demand, and the market showing every symptom of improvement. The daily newspaper reports of actual transactions show considerable fluctuation in prices. The latest raise were as follows: illinois Central shares 11940 discount; do, 7 \$\theta\$ cents of '75, 74; Pennsylvanis Central let mort. \$4\$; Erie bonds of '62, 60.

LONDON MINEY MARKET.—Buring Brothers & Co.'s Circular of Oct. 30 says that the minimum rate of discount of the Bash of England continues at \$3 \theta\$ cents of discount and there is a good denom for Money at about that rate. Consols \$10\$; for money, \$2\$; \$220\$; for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES -Mesers, Baring Bros. state

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per trabia. 1

Lospes, Friday, Oct. 30, 1873—5 p. m.
There is no improvement to notice in the c-ionial and foreign produce markets this week, and prices generally have a still dewnward tendency. The minimum rate of discount of the Bank of Eng and continues at a proceed general physics, and prices generally have a still general trade of the second of the Bank of Eng and continues at a proceded general to the second the second that rate. Consols, 28 for money, \$9\pi 209 for account. Bur Silver, 5, 12. Doubleons, Spanish, 78; South American, 75, 6. Mexican Dollars, 5, 02, mentical

money, \$9,000 for account. Bar of the Coll.
Spanish. 78; South American, 75 6. Mexican Dottlars, 5,02, numinal.
Cocon.—20 bags Guaysquil, from New-York, sold privately at 100; 75 bags Granada at auction brought from '40,000 for ord, to mid. rod.
1a Cocumental we have nothing to report.
Coffee in more demand at an improvement of 1,21 6 on the rates of last week for all good soits. The poblic sales have comprised 945 casks, 169 bbs., 313 bags, plantation Ceylon, which have all been sold at 53,279 for fine ord and mixed, 61,264 for fine ord to low mid., 64,2620,6 for mid to good mid. colory. Privately, about 300 casks have been soid, of 439 bags native Ceylon a small portion of good ord, sold at 56; and a foating targe of 2,460 bags 8. Domingo (Portam Frince), at 55) for the Mediterranean, continental insurance. For Rio after the size of the collection of the collect

Whest was \$0,6 on 103,645 ars. retd. White Amorican Wheat \$0/#54/, and red 45/#35 \$\psi\$ qr., American Flour \$25/#25 \$\psi\$ barrel

In Lean nothing doing. Common Pig £23 10/. Spanish £23. Druss, &c.—Gum Berjamir: \$0 chests partly sold at £7/#\$
£8 for low to good seconds. Castor Oil: 744 cases, \$113 casks partly sold, the cases at \$4/£7/#6 for pale straw to fine, casks \$4/£7/#6 for pale straw to fine, cashs \$4/£7/#6 for pale straw to fine \$4/£7/#6 for ord. \$4/£7/#6 for o

10. Mogadore offered at X32. Innseed pressed by sake at 20 in Geose Nut nothing doing, and quotation nominal. Paim dat; fine Leges 45.

Buck—The public sales have been nulmportant. Privately about 18,000 bars Madras sold at 0,628 9 for good ord. Coringa; 5000 bars good Rangoou at 9/6 and 14,600 bars Bengal at 196 10/9 for mid and 11/9 for fine white.

Bugax—The market has again been much depressed this week, and prices have further declined 1/61/6. The sales of West Ir dia amount to 185 hids.; of 215 hids. 5 tot. Barbados effered at public sale, only two lots were sold, at 5/25/1/6 for fine. 2.557 bars Bengal were all bought in, except a few lots of colory date, which brought 45. 11/60 bags Native Madras were mostly sold at 35/625/6/6 for good brown cane. 701 bags Fernang sold at 37/425/9 for brown (12/8 duty), and 41/624/5 for low yellow (13/10 duty). Privately, 600 hids. West India have changed hands at low prices. Foreign—84/8 hids. Gubs Muscowado chiefly sold at 40/624/6 for low to colory grayish yellow (13/10 duty), and 35/44/1 for how to mid. yellow (12/8 duty), and 41/624/1 for how to gray (13/10 duty). All 10 duty, and 41/624/1 for how to gray (13/10 duty). and 58/42/3/1 duty). All 10 duty of very inferior to low brown. 2.389 boxes Havana mostly sold at 41/64/5/6 for for good brown to do. gray (13/10 duty). and 45/42/4 for brown (12/8 duty), and 41/624/5 for for good brown to do. gray (13/10 duty). and 50/900 bags uncarged Manifla withdrawn at 37/6, being considerably above the market value. Frivately, about 3,000 bass Havana have been purchased by refiners at 40/264/1 for brown (12/8 duty), and 43/44/1 for for good brown to good yellow (13/10 duty), and 43/40/10 for an output.

Molasses—50 punchs. St. Kitts sold at 16/, and 250 punchs.

port.
Molasses 50 punchs St. Kitts sold at 16/, and 260 punchs.
Autigus at 18/.
Saltybrea very flat; Bombay, 314 15 refraction, bought in

Astigua at 18,...

Saltfrete very flat; Bombay, 31; 10 refraction, bought in at 40;

Svicks—Nothing to report.

The Tran market has been very duff, and little or nothing doing, except in common Congou, for which there is rather nore inquiry at 11; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for the form of Lewards 24.

Rum is duff and lower—Proof Lewards 24.

The—Prices of English have been further reduced 6; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cut questions now are: Blocks, 129; Bars, 139; In Poreign, nothing doing; Banca, 120; with 21; Bars, 139; In Poreign, nothing doing; Banca, 120; with 121; Bars, 139; In Poreign, nothing doing; Banca, 120; with 121; Bars, 139; In Poreign, nothing doing; Banca, 120; with 121; Bars, 139; In Poreign, Talterstrive—Rough has been sold at 19,37:10;6. American iprits offered at 38; in casks.

American Strocks—Prices have been unsettled during the past work, and transactions limited. There has been a disposition to buy State brocks, but at prices below those asked in this market. United States 6s, 1885, may be bad in small quantities at 105. Buyers of Massachusett's & Sterling at 79; of the Mary land at 28; of Pennsylvais Inscription at 1226.73; of Souds Mary land at 28; of Pennsylvais Inscription at 1226.73; of Souds Mary land at 28; of Pennsylvais Inscription at 1226.73; of Souds titles at 105. Buyers of Massachusetts & Sterling at 97; Maryland at 28; of Pennsylvaia Inscription at 7:2678; of Sout at 75. Business has been done in Virginia & Sterling at 90; the price of 31 is now asked. British Colonial Bonds without wristion. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds, 24285. Now Volk Central 75 Bonds, 35287; Shares, 65256. Hitnois Central Shares, 10 to 9 dis.; do. 1st Mort. 7s, 72274; Freeland Bonds 25084.

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circulas.

F. Arabic. Livernoot, 10th Mo. 30th, 187.

COTTON—The market has been very depressed since our last in frices have been so irrequired to do as of our local Banks rices have been so irrequiar that it is impossible to give accuste quotations, but the decline on all descriptions ranges from 4 to nearly 1d. 49 th. To-day however, there has been less markety to force sales, and many have withdrawn their stocks the access to the sales.

de to nearly 1d. 4 th. To-day however, there has been less anxiety to force sales, and many have withdrawn their stocks. Imports for the week 13,510 bales. Total sales 14.70 bales, of which speculators took 1,400 and exporters 510, leaving to the trade 12,030 bales.

QUERCITRON BARK has declined considerably; about 100 hhds. Philadelphis have been sold at 10,6 th; and a large quantity of Baltimore at 7,6 % cwt. ex ship.

Lam is stil almost nominal, and to effect sales a considerable reduction would have to be accepted.

Tallow is also the turn caster, and 57,6 a full quotation for P. Y C. We quote North American 57, 357,6, and Bouth American 58, 362,7, and Bouth American 58, 362,7, and exist a decline of 5, 36,6 on the spot, and 56, to end of year. For Spring delivery 57, is asked.

BERT has been very doll, the sales only amount to 236 tierces, at a decline of 5, 36,7 and the town dealers generally well supplied.

CHENE A considerable quantity of inferior and out-of-condition parcels have been forced off at 25, \$\psi \text{cwt}\$. There is a fair inquiry for prime.

The trade since our report of Tuesday has been very quiet, with but little inquiry for anything. The continued derangement in uncertary affairs naturally causes considerable uneasiness and in order to force sales lower prices would have to be accepted for every article of the trade.

Deliveries of Wistar from our own farmers for the past week consist of 160,645 gra, against 65,4 corresponding week last year.

Average price 50,6 % gr., against 65,4 corresponding week last year.

This morning's Market was a little better attended, and a consewhat more general inquiry for Waraar enoued, but at a further eacine, in most cases, of 1d. 324, 4, 70 fb, under the rates of Theoday at the commencement of market; had the arrivals been ready for delivery a fair trade would probably have entired.

The demand for Fi. our was very slow, se Waraar at the present prices is much chappe in proportion.

The demand for FLOUR was very slow, as WHEAT at the present prices is much cheaper in proportion.

LNDIAN CORN met but limited inquiry, and a decline of 6d 31/
\$\frac{g}\$r\$, took place on White.

Outs and MEAL dull, at barely former rates.

Imports from 10th mo. 25t to 10th mo. 15th inclusive, consist of 52 kM gra. WHEAT, 16 153 grs. INDIAN CORN, 1,307 sacks and 5,164 bhis FLOUR. Exports for same period, 2,666 grs. WHEAT, 1,459 grs. RDIAN CORN, 215 sacks and 502 bhis FLOUR.

We quote the value of American white WHEAT \$1,0812, Extra \$1,58212; Red \$6,937 (\$\frac{g}{g}\$ \text{Tr}\$ 7,662 (\$\frac{g}{g}\$ \text{Tr}\$ \text{Tr}\$

THE LATEST.

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

London, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

From The London Times City Article.

The Funds to-day have been exceedingly firm, and have closed at an advance of 1 V cent, under the influence of the advices from New York by the Fulton, which confirmed the anticipations entertained of the effect of the back suspensions. In addition to the investments the closing of several accounts by operators who had been speculating for a fall, contributed to strengthen the market.

According to seme estimation the public, during the present month, owing to Consols being 20, have absorbed stock to an aggregate amount of octween three to four mill on pounds stering. In the Foreign Exchanges, this afternoon, the rates were generally the same as last post.

rame as last post.

The West Indian and Mexican steamer was reported

this afternoon with \$999,000 in specie.

The Times city article aunounces in London the

Cazada trade, and Morers. J. Jaffray & Ca. of Greet St Helens, ship and insurance brokers.

St Helens, ship and insurance prokers.

The non-recept of remittances from America has in each case been the cause of the difficulty. The liability of Mesers. Haly are stared at £60,000, and a form

Anh The former offered at much lower rates. Basen steady, but quiet. Last very dull, and priors a vanisally 3/ lower. Tailing 100 percent. Batchers' quoted at 57/63ccf/.

PRODUCE — Ashes quiet at 41/242/ for Pearls, and Cp(445) for Pots Segara-rather more doing at last week's decime. Coffee-nothing doing. Tes difficult to sell a 1/1 for common Congons. Rice much depressed. East Indian 1/1 for common Congons. Rice much depressed. East Indian 1/1 for common Congons. Rice much depressed. East Indian 1/1 for common Congons. Test and Spirits Turpentine, 37.6 Olivery dull at former rates.

LONDON MARKETS — Meerrs. Baring & Co. report Branstoffs quiet, and Wheat 2/23/ lower. Inon flat; Brans and Rails. A? nominally Scotch Pia. 30 floy Surak (egressed and 1/41/6 lower. Tex very dull. Covered in more dermand, and 1/41/6 lower. Tex very dull. Covered in more dermand, and 1/41/6 lower. Tex very dull. Covered for sale at 3/6. First Ollis dull Tallow flat; Y. C. S. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, offered at 38/1. SALIFETER very flat. able liquidation is anticipated.

In the city yesterday three suspensions were nounced from Liverpool: J. S. De Wolf, ship or an included & Davies, wine merchants and ship chart.

and Robert Morrow, Son & Garbutt, timber u

The liabilities of De Wolf & Co. are, it is s BYRETS TURPENTING offered a co.

HAVRE MARKETS.—During the week ending with
October M, the sa es of Couton were restricted to 2 500 bales,
a randually declining prices; New Orleans Tree Ordinaire was
quoted, at the close, at 13 f BREADSTUPE—Nothing doing in
Streigh for want of supplies. Covere quiet and declining.
Spuar lower. Provisions nominal. Rive quiet. No sales of

The liabilities of De Wolf & Co. are, it is considerable.

From The Daily News city article.

From The Daily News city article.

FRIDAY EVENING.—The funds were remeable throughout the day. Prices continue to adsteadly, and the market cosed at the best point, represents a rise of about i per cent. It is considerable that the bar king difficulties recently announced, have even tended to increase the habit of the public for English Government securities.

In the discount market little actual relief is yet observable, but the confidence of the public encourage a hope that the period of extreme monetary depression has now been passed. In Lymbard stress the demand for money was active, and at the Bank of England the applications were on an unusually extensin scale.

scale.

In exceptional cases transactions took place a fraction below the bank minimum, but in the regular market the current rates are rather above that below those of the bank. Many classes of America Railway Securities were again inquired for today, large amount of business was done in the securities of the Illinois Central Cempany; the shares have been accounted the Illinois Central Cempany; the shares have been accounted to the country of the coun proved to 81 274 discount.

THE FRENCH MONEY MARKET.

The cflicial statement with regard to the Pro-finances has not had any influence on the Roma The final quotations of the 3 P cents last evening ahowing no alteration. The Money market was site out great pressure, and the payments at the end of the month will, it is said, be well met.

It is stated in The Times City Article that the belion in the Bank of France has, during the last fee days, been steadily maintained, but the total help only £8,200,000, shows a reduction of £800,000 show the date of the last returns.

ROROUGH BANK OF LIVERPOOL. The following statements appear in The Times Che

Article:

"It is officially stated that the assistance granted to the Western Bank of Scotland by the other Scotland Barks doce not involve the condition that that establishment shall be wound up. It has an excellent business and a wealthy proprietary, and, under a thorough reform of management now instituted, is likely, is boomion of many well informed persons, apart to opinion of many well informed persons, apart to those who are interested in its fate, to gain a poster of perfect schoitly.

"Letters from Liverpool explain that the fallows at regotiations for the relief of the Borough Bank was caused, not by the withdrawal of any of the Liverpool Banks from their offer to give guarantees, but fine a difference of view between themselves and the Bank of England, when the precise terms of those grass antees came to be discussed."

SPECE MOVEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED Article:

antees came to be discussed."

SPECIE MOVEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED

STATES AND ENGLAND.

Although the Fulton from New-York has broads
£10,000 for Londor, it appears that some amount, prohaps to the extent of £150,000, chiefly in soverein.

will be dispatched from Liverpool by the Arabia.

Anomalous movements of this kind may be appected during the next week or two, and they show the total derangement of all the usual modes of action As The Times city article explains: Gold is int

from New-York because persons are afraid of buying bills on houses of this side; and it is sent hence because persons making investments, or having pay-ments to effect, are aware of this general distrest. PROMPT PUBLICATION OF THE BANK RETURNS. It is officially announced test the Treasury has made It is officially announced that the Treasury has sade arrangements for the more prempt publication of the weekly returns of the Bank of England. The day of their appearance in The Gazette will be Priday, as usual, but they will be made up to the preceding Wednesday night. The first publication under the new method will be in The Gazette of Vriday sen.

which will contain the accounts up to the 4th. GRAND BALL BY THE OFFICERS OF THE F. L. STEAM PRIGATE STAGARA.

The officers of this splendid ship, in order to crise their appreciation of their courteous reception in England, gave a public ball and support at the Royal

Hotel, Plymouth, on Thursday night. The descritions of the ball room displayed the good tasts which prevails in the American Navy, and gave full evidence of warm attachment to the British nation. There was a numerous atter dance of the nobility and gentry, sith the heads of the naval and m litary departments. The entertainment was altogether of a very samptace.

The Petropolis steamer arrived at Southamp yesterday. Her dates are: Rio, Oct. 1; Bahia, Oct. Fernambuco, Oct. 8; Lisbon, Oct. 26. At Rio the coffee market and freights were dull. Exchange on come to hand from Babis and Pernambuco. bon it was difficult to transact business, owing to the fever. Lisbon Exchange for bills at three me London, 511.

The King of Portugal has given \$6,700 from his private puree for the education of orphans left destitute. MISCELLANEOUS. A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon

the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing street. The Hon. F. Cadogan has resigned his office an

Vice Chairman of the Submarine Telegraph Company-He says he places his resignation in the hands of those who have the power to reflect him.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Saint and His Savior. By the Rev C. H. Sporgers. 12mel ps. 642. Sheldon, Blakeman & Go.
Anna or, Passages from the Life of a Daughter at Home.
I'mo. pp. 842. Robert Catter & Brothers.
Quinland; or, Varieties in American Life. 2 vole., 12mo. Lowdon: Richard Bentley.
Rerai Afiairs. By J. J. Thomas. 12mo. pp. 334. Alteryl
Luther Touker & Son.
Lights and Shades of Missionary Life. By the Rev. John H.
Pitezel. 12mo. pp. 431. Cincinnati: Western Best
Concern.

FIRE.

New World, of the Albany line, was abreast of Hadson, a fire was discovered. It broke out around the framework of her starboard boiler. Fortunded; it was soon extinguished by the use of their steam-pumpa. Damage about \$300.

GREAT FIRE IN TEXAS .- The Brownsville (Texas)

Fing says:

"On last Friday night, between 12 and t o'clock, the aiarm of fire was heard, which caused all our citizens that were awake to rush to whose it was supposed to be. It was first discovered by Mr. Neissen in the wholesale cetablishment of Messrs. Galvan & Co., on the Levee, when he immediately woke up three we can that were sleeping in the building. Very soon afterward, notice was given to those approaching that powder was in the store, and an explosion of two or hree kegs a few minutes before the last concussion gave a good many warning.

"In the mean time, Mr. Woodhouse and soveral clinical succeeded in getting 290 kegs of powder not the river from the warehouse of Charles Stillman & Cahout the time this work was finished, Mr. North, so of the firm of Woodhouse & Co., was endeavour to save their papers, which he partially succeeded in doing, when the explosion took place—fatally succeeded in doing, when the explosion took place—fatally wounding him and seriously injuring Mr. Miller. During the time, Mr. Moritz, Allebach and Mr. Portilla were lambered to the whole establishment, throwing the great ledge of the building into the street, killing Mr. J. Moritz and Mr. Allebach, and wounding Mr. Portilla very badly.

"Mr. J. Moritz's body was found in the morning of the great page of the wards and wounding Mr. Portilla very badly.

"Mr. J. Moritz's body was found in the morning.

and air, America, and badly.

"Mr. J. Moritz's body was found in the morning dreadfudy mangled, some of his limbs being burned off. Mr. Aliebach has not been found, and is probably somewhere in the ruins yet, if not blown away. Mr. Frank North expired about two hours after he was nded.

It would be difficult to estimate the amount esch

merchant has lost, every one having his goods, crock-ery, house. &c., more or less sojured. A large amount of the goods destroyed in the warehouses were on coa-signment for Mexico. The entire loss of property, dry goods, &c., may be estimated at \$100,000.